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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION 25X1C

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [ ] 25X1A

CD NO.

COUNTRY	Germany (Russian Zone)	DATE DISTR.	9 July 1952
SUBJECT	Conditions at the Reed Plant of Tewa-Neustadt	NO. OF PAGES	2
DATE OF INFO.	25X1A [ ]	NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)	
PLACE ACQUIRED	[ ]	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	25X1X

[redacted]

THIS NOT CIRCULATE

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1. [redacted]

2. [redacted]

3. The number of No. 231 reeds made and delivered during the first three months of 1952 is as follows:

January	40 reeds
February	46 reeds
March	50 reeds, of which 35 were one meter wide, and 15 were 1.20 meters wide.

From 1 April to 7 April 1952, four No. 231 reeds were completed.

4. The present normal monthly output of the plant is fifty No. 231 reeds. The output may decrease a little in the near future, because of the illness of one of the solderers, Helmuth Greiling.

5. The Tewa reed plant now makes only No. 231 reeds. One sole exception to this rule has occurred of late; one DIN 5 reed was produced at the beginning of April 1952. The average life of a reed is 300 meters.

25X1C

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STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB										
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI										

6. A list of incoming shipments of reed lamellae band steel follows:

17 December 1951:	70.35 kg.
25 January 1952:	143.05 kg.
25 February 1952:	116.25 kg.
25 March 1952:	slightly more than 200 kg.

All of the band steel listed above was of type X05. No band steel of type U12A has arrived since two deliveries of such steel were received in July and September 1951. The reed plant is now processing the band steel received in December 1951, so that there is a band steel reserve of about 460 kg.

7. Type X05 band steel is straighter than Swedish steel. However it is inferior to the Swedish steel in quality in that its degree of tempering is lower than that of Swedish steel and its tempering is not uniform.

8. The reed plant has on hand a supply of about 10 kg. of spring steel wire. This includes a delivery of 8 kg. from the Kabelwerk Koepenick, which arrived at the end of February 1952. The Kabelwerk Koepenick draws the wire down to the required strength from base wire of larger dimensions. The origin of this base wire is not known, but it is known, however, that one delivery of spring steel wire from Koepenick was drawn from base wire received from Russia.

9. About 15 March 1952, three kg. of Monel wire arrived from the Kupfer-und Messingwerke (SAG Marten) Hettstedt. Phosphor-bronze wire had been used instead of Monel wire prior to the arrival of this shipment. The quality of the Hettstedt Monel wire cannot be judged. Part of the shipment mentioned was good, but some of it broke easily. It is believed, nevertheless, that, in the future, the Hettstedt plant will be able to deliver Monel wire of adequate quality in sufficient quantity.

10. The plant has a reserve of tin representing a year's needs, but it does not have any lead, which is needed for the making of the 70:30 tin-lead alloy used for the soldering of reeds. The alloy is therefore procured from a firm in Greiz. Seventy kg. of this alloy arrived at the end of March 1952.

11. Pumice stones for polishing are procured from the IGES firm in Theuern, near Sonneberg. They are of good quality.

12. Tungsten resistors for soldering hammers are delivered by an unidentified East German firm.

13. Allegedly none of the material needed for the making of reeds is imported from the West.